

Pam.
China



United China Relief
FIVE YEAR REPORT
1941-1945





"Forward . . . Together!"



Today and Tomorrow

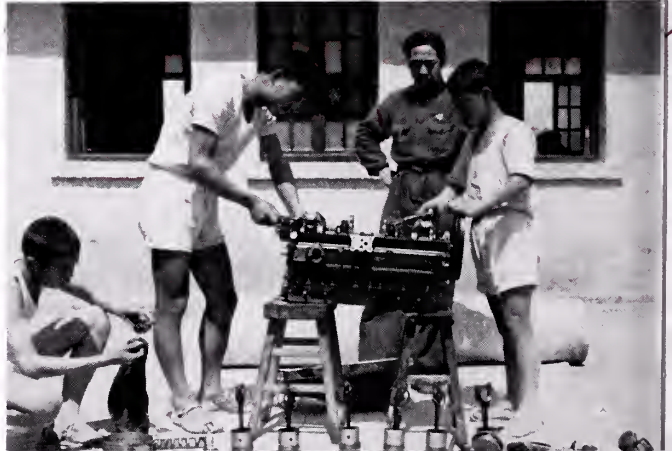
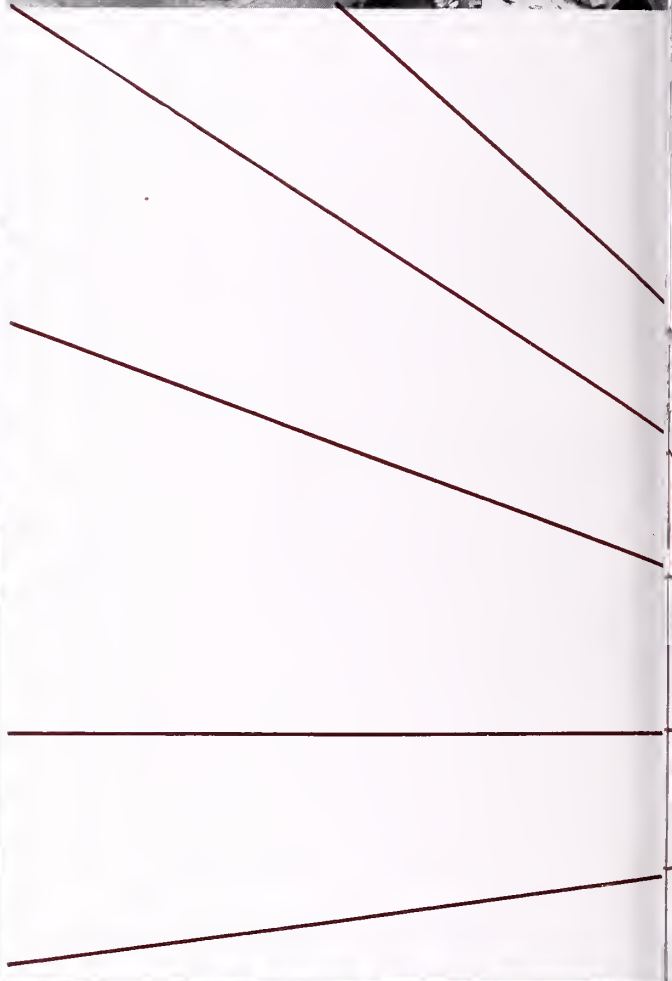
Today across this troubled earth some 450 million human beings—one-fifth of the earth's population—extend the hand of comradeship and loyalty to us here in America.

The Chinese people need our friendship and assistance in these trying times while they struggle to reap the fruits of those liberties and opportunities for which they have fought and bled.

We have our chance now to be that friend. If we turn away our hearts and blind our eyes, China must and will find other friends and other loyalties. No one doubts that sooner or later China will become the dominant influence throughout all Asia. Peace in Asia is vital to our own peace—to peace everywhere on earth. It will be well to have China's cooperation as a friend and as a comrade in the world of today and tomorrow.



National Chairman



The Highways of Friendship

How can we here in America make people in distant China know that we are on their side, through bad times and good, as we were when we fought and conquered a common enemy?

A way is provided. It is a broad highway of sympathetic understanding spanning land and sea, built by the American people through their support of United China Relief since early 1941.

And China knows—particularly those 22,013,511 Chinese people who have received direct aid through the war years, and millions more who are benefiting today.

This figure of 22,013,511 includes:

- Food, shelter and clothing, etc., for 4,000,000 refugees
- Care of 163,514 children
- Medical service for 3,145,433 civilians
- Surgery, hospitalization, general medical care, or services for 13,500,000 soldiers
- Subsidies to enable 309,676 students and professors to carry on their work
- Training and employment of 101,478 professional people who administered UCR-assisted programs

Recurring cash grants to aid 592,276 individuals.

In compiling these records, five visits to a clinic or one month of supplementary feeding have been counted as one person aided. Sixteen services by a transient housing and feeding program also count as one person helped; continuous subsidy for aid to a student, teacher, or a child for an extended period—usually one year—counts as one person aided.



A cry to Humanity—and a challenge to the champions of freedom

The Beginning

Upon the peaceful people of China in 1937 were unleashed all the horrors of modern war. Pillage and rape, wanton destruction, and mass murder—these were its weapons. Its goals were the conquest and enslavement of the Chinese people—one-fifth of the human race.

Of the other four-fifths of humanity, the vast majority was unperturbed, if not indeed incredulous that such things actually could be. But there were a few Americans who had lived and worked in China, who loved the Chinese people, and who knew the awful truths of the tragedy inflicted upon them by the would-be conqueror.

These Americans knew China not from the geography book, as a sprawling land of mil-

lions almost as remote as another planet. They knew China at first hand, its lovely old culture, its beautiful mountains and valleys and seascapes, its fertile fields and broad rivers. They knew China too in terms of friends and friendship; in terms of gentle, decent, hard-working men and women, of ambitious and courageous youth, of smiling babies and playful children.

They saw the China they knew left helpless to the Beast. While the rest of the world wondered and turned away, these few Americans marshalled their slender forces for two gigantic tasks—to raise funds for relief of all manner of suffering and privation in China, and arouse Americans to the deep significance of these happenings in Asia to their own peace and welfare.

Thus, through the efforts of a few, United China Relief was born.

Pioneering and the Pioneers

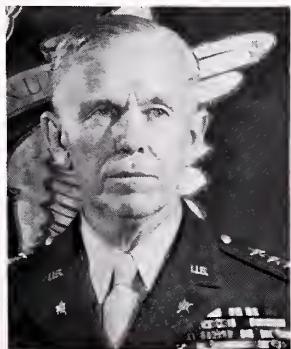
These few Americans kindled the interest of a wider circle, including doctors, missionaries, teachers and social workers, scientists and writers, most of whom had visited or worked in China and all of whom felt deeply for the Chinese people in their tragic plight. When the first efforts to build a comprehensive organization and program failed to carry through, a newly organized Church Committee for China Relief planned an American appeal for famine relief funds to be administered by several hundred Christian missions in China.

Colleges and universities endowed by American philanthropy and largely manned by American teachers were already represented in the U.S.A. by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. Some of these institutions had been overrun by the invader, their faculties and students turned into refugees seeking haven in the interior. News poured in of their need for the barest necessities to maintain life and continue work.

In 1938 the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China was formed and conducted a series of Bowl of Rice parties, the proceeds being applied to the purchase of drugs and medicines.

A committee for Chinese War Orphans which was soliciting contributions for the "warphanages" under the supervision of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, joined forces with China Aid Council, which was administering medical and orphan relief in guerrilla areas.

Miss Pearl S. Buck, whose "The Good Earth" had done so much to interest Americans in the Chinese, sponsored a national subscription among prominent American women, which raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for emergency aid. Miss Buck's organization, known as the China Emergency Relief Committee, was later merged with United China Relief.



General George C. Marshall

"The Chinese people are engaged in an effort which should command the cooperation of the entire world. . . . If we are to have peace . . . China's present effort must succeed."

The American Friends Service Committee, already maintaining an orphanage for abandoned children in Shanghai, sought help in its project to sponsor an ambulance service for wounded civilians.

In 1940 Miss Ida Pruitt returned from China with the glowing story of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. The interest thus aroused led to the founding of Indusco, Inc. (The American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.)

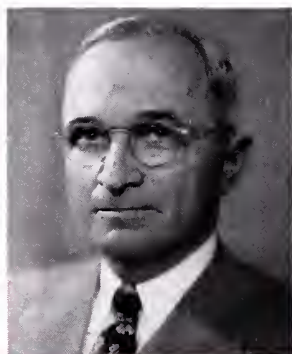
Individual friends of China in and outside these new agencies considered them as steps in the right direction, but insisted that to make really significant contributions to the relief of China all appeals in America would have to be channeled through one organization.

Directing Board Named

These pioneers labored for nearly four years before they gained sufficiently wide support. Finally they named a committee to seek a donation of initial operating funds and to form an impressive and representative board of directors for a united appeal to cover a tentative six months' period.

The original board of directors was composed of Wendell L. Willkie, Pearl S. Buck, William C. Bullitt, Paul G. Hoffman, Thomas W. Lamont, Henry R. Luce, John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and David O. Selznick. Some of the directors themselves donated the \$70,000 of initial working capital required.

James G. Blaine, unanimous choice as chairman, devoted almost his full time and effort to the building of a strong organizational framework. Eugene E. Barnett served as vice-chairman, while Raymond Rubicam directed the New York City committee and David Selznick organized Hollywood. Throughout America other influential men and women gathered under the banner which now blazoned to the public notice for the first time the words UNITED CHINA RELIEF. That was on February 7th, 1941.



President Harry S. Truman

"On behalf of the American people, I take pleasure in reaffirming our abiding faith in the ability of the Chinese nation to accomplish the democratic objectives established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and in pledging our assistance and support to the attainment of this end."

Goal Set For Drive

The national campaign set \$5,000,000 as its goal, about five times the sum the various agencies had collected while acting individually. Allocations were established for these participating agencies:

American Bureau for Medical Aid to China

American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives—
later Indusco, Inc.

American Committee for Chinese War Orphans—later combined with China Aid Council

Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China

China Aid Council

China Emergency Relief Committee

Church Committee for China Relief

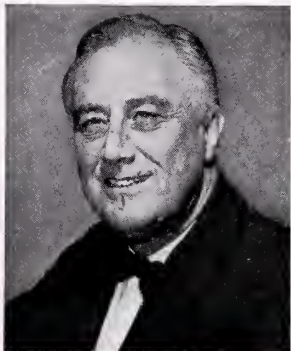
The American Friends Service Committee joined the group some months later.

It was agreed that these agencies should retain their corporate identities and independence, but that United China Relief should do all the fund raising, except as agencies should receive special gifts direct.

The major campaign objectives were, first, relief; second, inspiration and encouragement to the Chinese in their fight for freedom; third, education of Americans regarding China; and fourth, public clarification of the entire China relief situation by restricting solicitations to one agency.

The Campaign Begins

Establishing headquarters at 1790 Broadway in New York, with committees formed in 78 major cities, the drive for funds began. By July 15th a total of \$1,285,384.87 had been contributed or pledged, with weekly receipts mounting steadily. Expenses in this period were necessarily high.



Franklin D. Roosevelt

"What China has done for the American people and for the cause to which the American people are dedicated is written large across the pages of our common history."

Wendell L. Wilkie spearheads UCR campaign at China Day parade





Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

"Our people will never forget the lofty and righteous ideals as symbolized by the effort of the executives and members of the United China Relief."

On July 15, 1941 it was decided to extend the campaign to the end of the year. By December 31, with contributions of \$3,238,012.92 in hand, and America aroused at last by the bombs of Pearl Harbor and Manila to its fundamental fellowship with the Chinese people in the common struggle, dissolution of UCR was inconceivable. The important question was how its work could best be expanded into greater usefulness through the war period.

In January, 1942, UCR presented a new list of officers with Paul G. Hoffman as national chairman, Wendell L. Willkie as honorary national chairman, W. R. Herod as president, James G. Blaine as treasurer, and B. A. Garside as vice-president and secretary.

"Sales Managers" for UCR

Messrs. Hoffman and Herod presented a program with its goal set at \$7,000,000 for 1942 and its first task the intensive organization of regional and local leadership. For this enterprise a dozen leading American corporations interested by Mr. Hoffman agreed to donate the services of experts in sales management. These "sales managers" established their various territories and soon built a national organization of 2,671 UCR local committees.



Pearl S. Buck

"If we send relief to China, it is not as a rich man sends alms to the poor—it is as a man puts his hand deep into his own pocket to pull out what he has and share it with a friend temporarily in need."



Dr. T. F. Tsiang

"Gifts from the American people have been of the utmost importance in maintaining the morale of the people of China. . . . The friendship and aid of the United States have buoyed up the hopes of China and helped give her the courage and will to struggle on."

The 1942 drive was successful, producing cash contributions of \$6,932,000, with additional pledges sending the grand total well over the \$7,000,000 mark.


With the resignation of Mr. Herod to enter the Army Air Forces, the presidency of UCR passed in September, 1942, to Dr. James L. McConaughy, for eighteen years president of Wesleyan University and former lieutenant governor of Connecticut.

The year 1943 saw the fruition of plans of American working men and women to aid their beleaguered fellow-workers of China. Through the National CIO War Relief Committee and the National Relief Committee of the AFL, with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen assisting, a total of \$650,000 was delivered to UCR for expenditure by a special board of custody in Chungking. Another \$700,000 was contributed in 1944, and a like amount in 1945. These vast sums were devoted to three principal projects—the deliverance of skilled workers from virtual slavery in occupied areas into free China; the supplementary feeding of sick and wounded soldiers in military base hospitals; and the establishment and maintenance of canteens and hostels serving meals at cost to displaced workers. In 1944 considerable money was also used in the training of young people for useful trades.



Wendell L. Willkie

"China's children are her future hope and every American dollar spent in helping them and in helping China in every other way is a sound investment in building a world fit for our own children."

In street, shop and office—from all walks of life—America responded 





By all modern media of information—including Television—UCR told China's story

Another inspiring example of sympathetic cooperation between Chinese and Americans was the fostering and expansion of the famous International Peace Hospitals and the nurseries for children of guerrilla fighters in the Border Regions. This work, directed by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, was represented in America by the China Aid Council, a participating agency of UCR.

UCR Joins War Fund

In 1942 and 1943 Dr. McConaughy and other UCR officials negotiated with the National War Fund which, with the endorsement of federal authorities, had been formed to finance through a single nationwide appeal a variety of war relief



Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

"United China Relief performed a noble task in comforting and helping the victims of my country when they alone opposed the well-armed despoiler of freedom."

and related activities, as had been successfully done in many localities by community fund drives. UCR joined the National War Fund as a member agency in June, 1943, and allocations to UCR thereafter were by far the largest given any foreign relief agency.

UCR through its local committees lent support to the War Fund drives by providing speakers and promotional material, while expanding its educational campaign in the schools, the public press, and through motion pictures and other media to make Americans better acquainted with their Chinese allies.

The War Fund allocation in 1943 was \$5,016,000 which added to the \$3,181,443.62 contributed directly to UCR in the first six months made the year's total \$8,197,443.62, the largest figure obtained up to that time. At the annual meeting in November, 1943, Frederick H. Wood, who had previously headed the Greater New York Committee, was elected national chairman, with Paul G. Hoffman and Wendell L. Willkie serving as honorary national co-chairmen. Mr. Wood died in December, 1943, and early in 1944 the Hon. Charles Edison accepted the national chairmanship.

Visits Projects In China

In the summer of 1944 Dr. McConaughy made a six weeks' trip to China for a close-up study of UCR projects in action. After his return the National War Fund made an additional allocation, bringing the 1944 UCR total to \$10,371,918.47.

During 1944 UCR activities on the American front were greatly increased through more than 4,000 active committees. The public evinced a lively and rapidly growing interest in the educational program, necessitating a much wider distribution of UCR pamphlets, displays, and other aids. Indicative of this increased interest was the popularity of "Here Is China", a sound motion picture, narrated by Clifton Fadiman, which was shown to an estimated audience of 12,000,000 people in its first year. Demand for "News of China", the UCR monthly news magazine, lifted its circulation to 35,000, a 13,000 increase over the previous year. A total of 17,799 mailings of educational and publicity material went to committees in the U. S., Canada, and Latin America. Radio programs, network and



Eric A. Johnston

"We must not overlook the opportunities for cooperative and two-way trade with China. It is idle to talk merely in terms of the volume of goods and materials that China may use. We must dig deeper. We must help the Chinese to help themselves."



Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer

"The splendid contribution of United China Relief in war-torn China is common knowledge. There remains . . . much work to be accomplished as the result of eight long years of oppression . . . destruction . . . famine and disease."

local, introduced Chinese and American notables with their diversified reports on UCR and China itself. Eighty speakers booked through national headquarters addressed 558 meetings in the twelve months' period.

Film Traces China's Struggle

In 1945 the speaking program was expanded to cover 739 meetings. UCR produced a new sound motion picture, "Report On China", narrated by Major Melvyn Douglas. This film traced China's struggle for freedom from the days of Sun Yat-sen through the years of Japanese aggression, and showed the highlights of Sino-American military cooperation through to the final surrender of Japan. Circulation of "News of China" rose to 39,000, and active local committees numbered 4,224.

The 1945 allocation from the War Fund reached \$11,917,185.71. Late in that year Mr. Bayard Hedrick, who had directed Committee Services since 1942, resigned to devote his attention to personal business. The new Committee on American Activities of UCR, composed of prominent friends of the Chinese people, was formed to help plan an over-all program whose primary purpose is to more fully acquaint "the American people with the place and importance of China in the world of today and tomorrow." In December, 1945, Mr. Wayland D. Towner, who had been general manager of the United War Chest of Texas since 1943, took office as Director of American Activities of UCR.



"The Burma Road is China's jugular vein."
—Lin Yu-tang

Mme. Sun Yat-sen

"There must be planning for full rice bowls—for all the people. . . . We must raise health standards as quickly as possible in the cities and farms. Education must be liberally spread to every part of the land."



Administration of Funds in China

Early in its history UCR established a Chungking office under the supervision of Dwight W. Edwards, a veteran of many years of relief work in China, as Vice President and Field Director. Experienced workers lent by Protestant and Catholic missions regularly visit all relief projects and report on requests for aid. The request then goes before one of the four technical sub-committees, which cover the fields of relief and rehabilitation, child welfare, education, and medicine. Recommendations are submitted to the Coordinating Committee, composed of Chinese and American leaders, which in turn sends its report for review by the Program Committee in New York. This committee then submits the final recommendation to the UCR board of directors.

Following approval, monies are transferred by radio through the United Clearing Board, thus assuring the best exchange rate obtainable and speedy availability of funds to the hundreds of relief workers in charge of the various projects in China.

The calibre of UCR colleagues in China is indicated by an enumeration of some of the personnel of the Coordinating Committee. This has as chairman, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Secretary-General of CNRRA; Bishop W. Y. Chen, former President of Fukien Christian University; Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Minister of Agriculture; Bishop Paul Yu Pin, Catholic Bishop of Nanking; L. K. Little, Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs; and Dr. Arthur M. Young, Financial Advisor to the Chinese Government.

Chinese of all classes have enthusiastically endorsed the cooperative spirit and nature of the UCR program there. They highly approve of the general policy of supporting and expanding existing services, the readiness to meet any worthy appeal for emergency aid no matter what its source; and the fact that aid is given without consideration of religion or politics, the sole criteria being evidence of need and of effective administration.

The immense scope and variety of UCR activities in China are vividly illustrated in the names of the organizations through which funds are distributed.



Ambassador Wei Tao-ming

"The splendid work that has been and is being done by the United China Relief is a sterling example of mutual aid and international solidarity. It brings home the unity of purpose and community of interest between two peoples."

Organizations To Which UCR Funds Are Distributed

(In addition to those listed below, United China Relief is aiding dozens of individual projects.)

- 1 Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
- 2 American Bureau for Medical Aid to China
- 3 American Friends Service Committee
- 4 China Aid Council
- 5 China Christian Educational Association
- 6 China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture
- 7 China Wartime Children Relief Association
- 8 China Defense League
- 9 Chinese Association of Labor
- 10 Chinese Nutritional Aid Council
- 11 Chinese Mission to Lepers Ad Interim Committee
- 12 Church Committee for China Relief
- 13 Committee on Aid to Social Workers
- 14 Committee on Medical Aid to Students
- 15 Committee on Relief for Private Middle Schools
- 16 Commission on Medical Education of the Ministry of Education
- 17 Council of Higher Education
- 18 Directorate of Army Medical Service
- 19 INDUSCO (*American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives*)
- 20 International Relief Committee of China
- 21 National Association for Refugee Children
- 22 National Christian Service Council for Wounded Soldiers
- 23 National Health Administration
- 24 National Student Relief Committee
- 25 Society of Friends of the Wounded
- 26 Women's Advisory Council of the New Life Movement

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

Comparative Condensed Statement

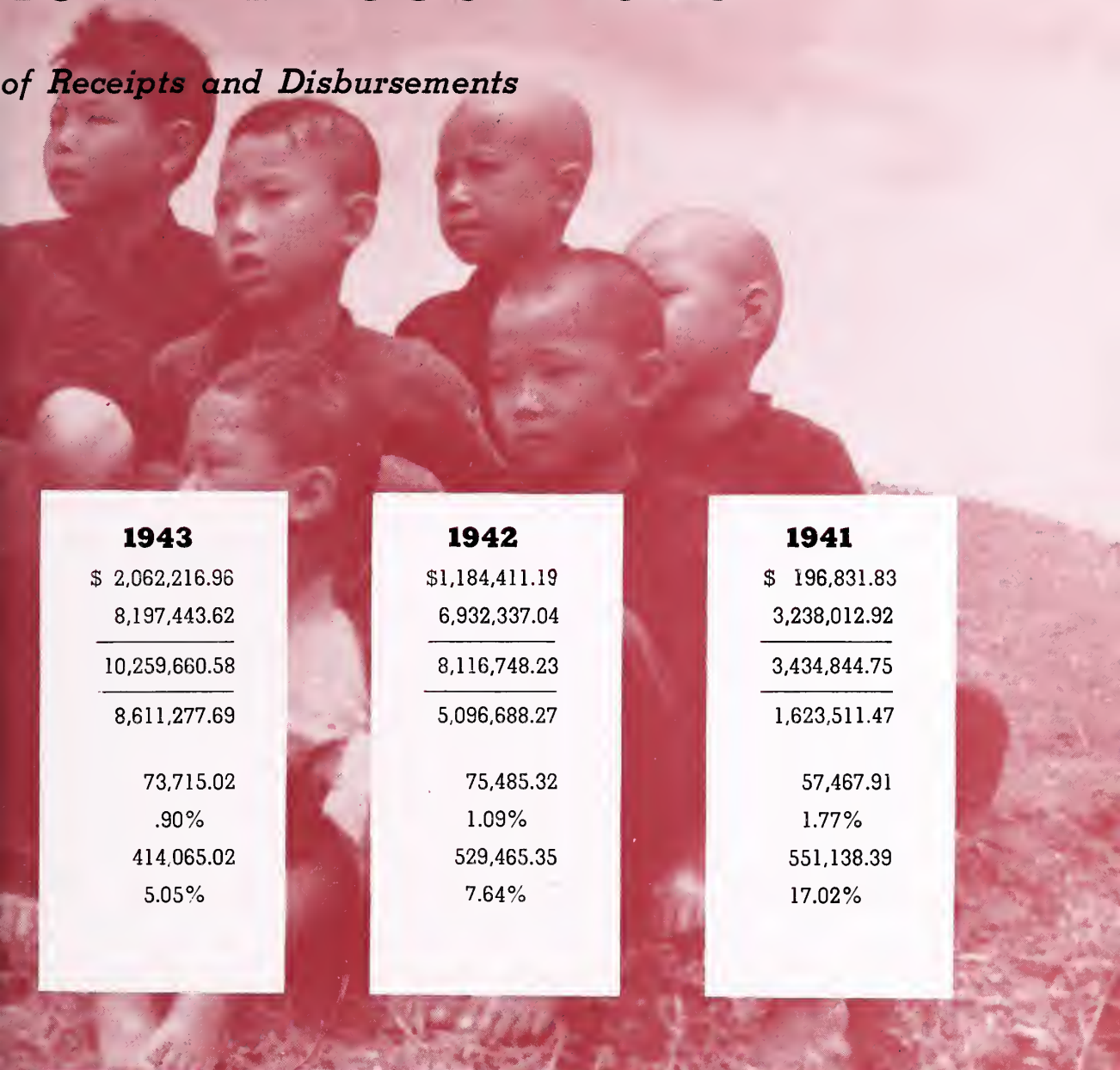
	1945	1944
Cash on Hand, Beginning of Period	\$ 1,569,212.33	\$ 1,175,797.91
Contributions Received*	11,917,185.71	10,370,731.90
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,486,398.04	11,546,529.81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sent to China	11,422,598.55	9,523,864.84
Expenditures in United States for Servicing Program in China	69,750.58	68,341.43
	.58%	.66%
Administrative Cost, U.S.A.	406,360.03	384,534.32
	3.41%	3.71%
Cash on Hand, End of Period	1,586,120.05	

During the first five years of operation, United China Relief transmitted to China approximately 40 million dollars in gifts from America.

Just how that money was spent—for relief of millions stricken by war and disaster, for medical aid, for education, for child care and welfare—is told in the following pages.

1941 THROUGH 1945

of Receipts and Disbursements



1943

\$ 2,062,216.96

8,197,443.62

10,259,660.58

8,611,277.69

73,715.02

.90%

414,065.02

5.05%

1942

\$1,184,411.19

6,932,337.04

8,116,748.23

5,096,688.27

75,485.32

1.09%

529,465.35

7.64%

1941

\$ 196,831.83

3,238,012.92

3,434,844.75

1,623,511.47

57,467.91

1.77%

551,138.39

17.02%

This aid was administered through the six participating Agencies in the United States, and through approximately fifty other agencies in China.

It will be noted from the table above that the cost of administration declined steadily.

** The percentage of funds received from National War Fund was 36.77% in 1943; 92.01% in 1944; and 96.78% in 1945.*

Relief and Rehabilitation



In the wake of the bombs . . .



Came food and shelter . . .

1945	\$4,013,606
1944	3,261,129
1943	3,105,000
1942	1,506,235.37
1941	724,443.08

Direct relief of sufferers from flood, famine and war; emergency assistance to soldiers and their families. Support of industrial cooperatives, training of skilled workers. Rehabilitation of permanently disabled soldiers, constructive relief projects for displaced persons, grants in support of institutions for the blind and for lepers. Welfare centers and clinics. Emergency grants for evacuation, etc., as a result of enemy action.

Through: Church Committee for China Relief; Y.M.C.A.; Indusco, Inc.; Board of Custody for Projects Supported by A.F.L. and C.I.O.; International Relief Committee; College of Rural Reconstruction of Mass Education Movement; China International Famine Relief Commission; Friends of the Wounded.



Useful work for refugees . . .



Supplies vital to resistance . . .



Mother learns her job . . .



Science guards the nursery . . .

Grants in support of schools and nurseries, and orphanages especially for children affected by the war; training child care workers; health and nutrition programs for children.

1945	\$1,319,844
1944	1,314,447
1943	1,350,000
1942	700,815.37
1941	49,569.30



Warphans find a home . . .

Through: China Aid Council, China Defense League, Church Committee for China Relief, Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.



Rice bowls are filled . . .

Child Welfare

Medicine and Health



Surgery gets its tools . . .



Caves house the hospital . . .



Fighting men receive care . . .

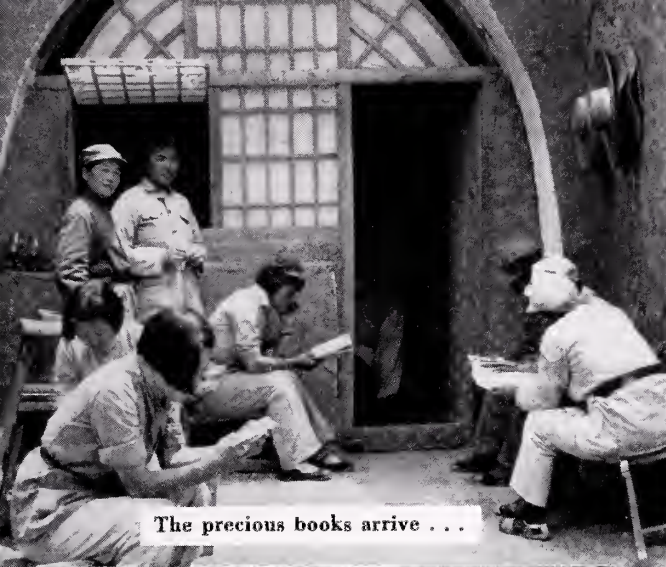


Children learn health habits . . .

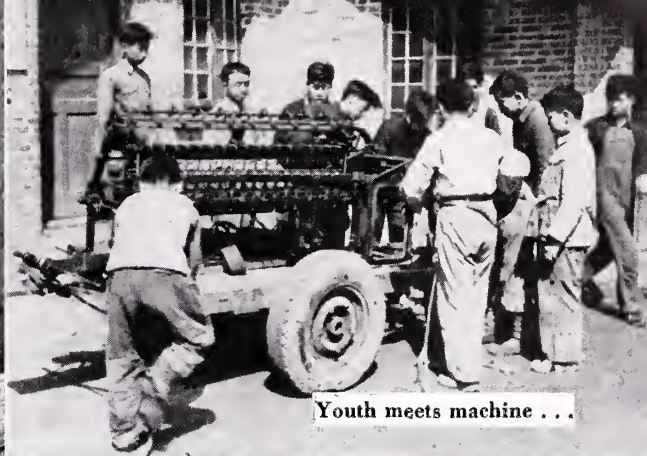
1945	\$4,289,039
1944	3,177,041
1943	2,700,000
1942	1,887,681.32
1941	531,284.32

Grants in support of hospitals, both civilian and military; medical colleges and medical emergency training schools; Chinese Red Cross medical relief units; transportation of medical supplies; training program and anti-epidemic program of Chinese National Health Administration; medical aid to students.

Through: American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, China Aid Council, China Defense League, Church Committee for China Relief, American Friends Service Committee, International Committee of China.



The precious books arrive . . .



Youth meets machine . . .



Illiteracy is the foe . . .

1945	\$1,805,506
1944	1,729,866
1943	1,425,000
1942	1,001,527.27
1941	172,139.77

Emergency grants to faculties and students of colleges and middle schools who are in desperate straits because of rising costs and inflation. Thousands of teachers and 309,676 students have been helped in some 50 colleges and more than 150 middle schools.

Through: Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, Church Committee for China Relief, China Foundation, National Student Relief Committee, China Christian Educational Association.



The light of Science glows . . .



Young China Faces the Future . . .

Education

What About UNRRA?

UNRRA's unprecedented task of alleviating human suffering, hunger and economic upheaval, the inevitable companions of war, faces a most crucial test in China, where temporarily wandering millions are homeless, starving, sick and without employment. Its objective is to provide emergency food, housing and clothing, and to restore transport, agriculture and industry to a semblance of pre-war normalcy in war-liberated areas.

United China Relief cooperates with UNRRA in this huge undertaking and it provides relief and assistance to worthy cases not qualified to receive UNRRA aid. In addition, UCR, being a non-governmental agency, renders specialized assistance to orphanages, hospitals and medical centers, students and industrial cooperatives and similar private social institutions of a permanent nature.

UCR in Your Community

The strength of UCR necessarily has been built on the understanding, the sympathy and the vigorous cooperation of those people who enlisted in thousands of American communities to bring the story to their fellow citizens.

The accompanying photos illustrate a few of the myriad activities such committees devised and carried through to dramatize the appeal for China. Each local UCR committee has its own stories of loyal, painstaking effort, of personal sacrifice, of devotion to a great human cause. To these, who have given their time, effort and enthusiasm to help UCR help the Chinese people, the highest credit is due for the accomplishments of these past five years.

Today UCR has committees established and functioning in 4224 American communities. The people who compose these committees work unselfishly to further a cause fraught with tremendous potential benefits for China, for America, and for the whole world.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Paul G. Hoffman and General George C. Marshall, *Honorary National Chairmen*
Charles Edison, *National Chairman*
Mansfield Freeman, *Chairman, Program Committee*
Eugene E. Barnett and Cornelius V. Starr, *National Vice-Chairmen*

DIRECTORS AND HONORARY DIRECTORS

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James G. Blaine
Donald M. Brodie
Pearl S. Buck
Benjamin J. Buttenweiser
Edward C. Carter
Mrs. Edward C. Carter
Arthur V. Davis
J. W. Decker
William J. Donovan
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Sidney D. Gamble
William Green
W. R. Herod
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Hu Shih
C. D. Jackson

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Philip Murray
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Mrs. John S. Pillsbury
Rahbi David de Sola Pool
Arthur U. Pope
John Post
J. Edgar Rhoads

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
David O. Selznick
Aura E. Severinghaus
Thomas L. Sidlo
Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
Robert L. Smith
Robert G. Sproul
Maxwell S. Stewart
Charles Stillman
Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze
Mrs. Charles P. Taft
Rt. Rev. Henry St. G. Tucker
James G. Vail
Alan Valentine
Henry P. Van Dusen
Donald D. Van Slyke
Richard J. Walsh
Wei Tao-ming
Bishop Herbert Welch
George Whitney
Harry E. Yarnell

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B. A. Garside, *Vice-Pres. & Secy.*
Dwight W. Edwards, *Vice-Pres. & Field Direc. in China*
James G. Blaine, *Treasurer*
Daniel P. Adams, *Asst. Treasurer*
Henry G. Perry, *Controller*

Douglas MacLachlan, *Asst. Controller*
John Post, *Counsel*

DIVISION DIRECTORS

Wayland D. Towner,
Director of American Activities
Lennig Sweet, *Chino Program Director*

IN COOPERATION WITH: American Bureau for Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, (combined with American Committee for Chinese War Orphans and China Child Welfare); Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives); American-Chinese Committee of The Mass Education Movement.

Member Agency Notional War Fund

"Forward . . . Together!"





“Forward . . . Together!”